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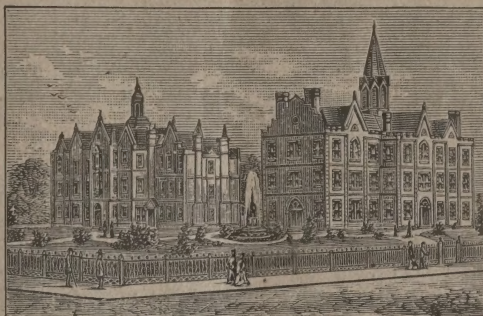
Vol. XII.

No. 9.

JUNE, 1886.

INDIANA STUDENT

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CONTENTS:

Indiana and a Protective Tariff	Page 208
The Heroes of Modern Epic Poetry	209
The Opium Habit in San Francisco	213
Literary	216
Editorial	218
Educational	220
Local Notes	220
Personal	222
Fraternity Notes	223
Advertisements	I-II and Cover

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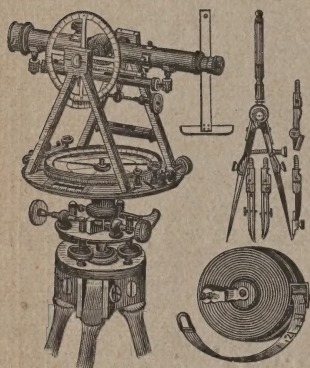
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THE
INDIANA STUDENT.

LUX ET VERITAS.

VOL. XII.

BLOOMINGTON, IND., JUNE, 1886.

No. 9

INDIANA AND A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The question of legislation which most directly concerns the people is the regulation of the currency, the adjustment of its purchasing value, and its distribution among the masses. With this question, the idea of a protective duty is intimately associated, and it constitutes a large part of our political philosophy. In the midst of unsettled English politics, the question is asked daily "What will become of England," and the near future is about to make the answer—we know not what. Likewise we ask, can our financial and social condition be improved, does reason sanction the demand for reform in every department of our government?

Each presidential campaign the Republican platform has a tariff plank declaring protective duties essential to our welfare, while the Democratic party pledges itself to a revision of tariff laws. To determine the true philosophy concerning these questions has long claimed the attention of our statesmen. Protectionists argue from the half-satisfactory results of a practical application of their doctrine; the others from the possibilities of a plausible theory. If protective tariff laws are dangerous to the welfare of the general government, and especially

to the agricultural interest and the rights of the laborer, then they are doubly injurious to the State of Indiana, as she is strictly an agricultural state. This assumption all will admit. If protective tariff increases the price of commodities upon which we live, and decreases the price of products on sale, then all will admit the fallacy of a protective theory.

These propositions we will endeavor to prove by a discussion of tariff in general. It is argued in behalf of protection, that it encourages manufacturing interests, establishes a home market for agricultural products, secures the American laborer against the pauper labor of Europe, and is a source of national independence. Thus a protective duty is laid upon articles, manufactured in foreign countries to encourage the manufacture of like articles here. Thus being free from foreign competition, the enterprise is enabled to prosper by the advance price which the article will command, and to secure employment for laborers, and a market for agricultural products. This is certainly a euphonious theory, and its name alone makes it delusive, as many are protectionists only on account of the visionary virtues of the word.

That nations will buy from us, as we buy from them, is a truism. We can not expect the merchants of Europe to buy our products, if we do not allow their trading ships to enter our harbors. Domestic and foreign commerce cannot with impunity be separated, and the extension of foreign trade is the basis of a healthy home market. The tariff laws that tend to destroy that relationship are pernicious to the best interests of our nation. Protection does not create a home market, and *no* tariff laws can make a self-sustaining trade where the natural surroundings are unfavorable; and the people not gifted with thrift and enterprise. The motor powers of a flourishing trade, and prosperous commonwealth are, rich natural resources, ingenuity and business ability of the inhabitants. It is often said that the social and financial troubles in England are traceable to a low tariff system. Mr. Henry George says: "Free trade has not been tried in Great Britain. Free trade in its fullness and entirety would banish hunger. The inequalities of legal rights to land in England are the drawback to general prosperity. There is hunger in Great Britain still and women and children die of it. Restoration of all their natural rights in the common heritage is the remedy for this."

The spirit of protection is inimical to the rights of the laborer as its tendency is to enrich the few at the cost of the many. What the American workmen must fear is not the product of foreign labor, but the importation of the labor itself. What statesmanship is displayed in that tariff regulation, which prohibits the introduction of pauper-made goods, under the guise of protecting the labor-

er, when we freely admit the pauper himself?

The iron king imports pauper laborers by the hundreds and suppresses every attempt of these men to claim remunerative wages. Factory owners force their operatives to do more work for less pay than like operatives in England. This statement is verified by the report of the Secretary of State for 1880, showing that the cost of living, per individual, in England is \$80 per year, and in the United States \$110, while average price paid for labor is nearly the same, thus the annual savings of the English operatives are greater than the American. The rich manufacturer is not willing to pay duty on the labor he buys, but willingly pays the price of protection on the material he consumes. No increase in tariff has ever been followed by a corresponding increase in wages: and as protection raises the price of commodities wherein is the laborer to be benefited? for the laborer sells not commodities, but exchanges labor for commodities; and those who live by their labor constitute the larger part of any civilized nation. Hence it is best to buy where things can be bought on the best terms and sell where things can be sold on the best terms.

That protection asserts a national independence is sophistical. A nation, destitute of intercourse with foreign nations, is a nation in hermitage. By going back a few years, we may see examples in China and Japan, and even in our own country during the time of the Embargo of 1807. Although manufactures sprang up to supply those articles shut off from England, they were inferior in quality and dearer in price

than those from abroad. This state of things the people endured for awhile, because they had access to none other, but soon there was a wild clamor for their repeal. Independence consists in the widest range of inter-national intercourse. We need no artificial protection, since natural protection is sufficiently bountiful. We are rich in soil and climate influence, opulent in the inexhaustable treasures of the mines, everything moving with the art and skill of inventive genius. Ore in the earth to-day may be relieving manual labor, as a tool, to-morrow. No nation on the earth can excel us in manufacturing, or equal us in agricultural industries. Besides, there is natural protection in the cost of transportation, the loss by breakage and marine insurance.

It is foolish economy to burden commodities with excessive duties, when nature jealously acts as a protector. If nature more vigilantly guards the interests of one place than another, that place is, certainly, Indiana. She is the nucleus of thrift and enterprise of the nation, gifted in opportunities and grand in their utilization.

With rich coal deposits, suitable timber for manufactures, access to railroad accommodations, this is surely a State where agriculture and manufacture can flourish. Assisted by these advantages the Studebaker Wagon Company is enabled to sell wagons in every town in England and the continent. After paying the cost of carriage these goods are sold in the home of cheap labor and still the proprietor realizes a handsome profit. It is plain that these wagons sell much cheaper in England than in Indiana, at least by the amount of the duty. A certain amount of plate-glass sells in

Belgium for \$1,000, and being sent to the United States and 112 per cent. duty paid on it, sells for \$1,120. This \$1,120 is to protect the American manufacturer, yet all Europe glitters with the New Albany plate-glass. After paying the cost of passage the American outsells the Belgian within the sound of his own furnace. Likewise American machinery is found in the harvest fields of Europe and India, reaping the grain that is to crowd American cereals out of the market.

It is obvious, that the consumer pays the price of protection. This gratuity which he pays the mill owner increases, just so much, the price of the commodity, while his means of payment remain the same. Of all classes of laborers, those engaged in agricultural pursuits bear the heaviest part of protection duties, and they are benefitted by them the least. Wealth, which is unequally distributed by tariff laws, and the gold controlled by the vast monopolies of our country is wrought by the hands of the toiling millions, and labor pays tribute to the rich man's avarice. Monopolies become greedy as they grow opulent, and tyrannical as they grow powerful. Every session of Congress finds them clamoring for more protection, and congressmen, indebted to their influence for their election, succeed in passing measures to satisfy their greed, and the subjugation of the laborer is complete.

Supply and demand, quality and stability of an article regulate its sales, and to these its success is due regardless of the effects of protection. To illustrate we will take the example of another. The facilities for making boots and shoes in the United States, enable those engaged in that pursuit to make an article

that can not be surpassed or equaled. This enterprise never asked for protection and went unnoticed in all the long wars for protection, yet it has become one of the leading and most profitable industries in the land. In Massachusetts alone it amounts to \$60,000,000 annually. Yet the 20 per cent. advalorem duty on French leather makes a good shoe an expensive article of dress. Cutlery has a fifty per cent. advalorem duty, yet not one-thousandth part of the cutlery used in this country is made here.

The laborer to whom we are indebted more than any other for our advancement in civilization, is the author. He is not protected from foreign competition, while the wealthy publisher is secured by a duty on foreign books. American publishers steal from foreign writers and force their books upon the market, thus the American can not compete with the foreign on fair terms at home, nor realize a recompense for toil when his books are printed abroad, because the duty must be paid before the goods can reach our market. An international copy-right law has always been opposed by protectionists in the interest of the publisher, at the cost of the composer. Not only does the reading public bear the burden of the duty, but the author becomes the unpaid servant of the printer.

The people of our state have been taught to believe that tariff advances the price of agricultural products. How is this possible when no grain is sent here, except for seeding purposes, on which the farmer pays the duty, as we produce more than we need. Tariff cannot affect these, except to limit their exportation. We have a surplus of wheat, corn,

hay, beef, pork, vegetables, butter, poultry, and an inexhaustable list of other articles which we are constantly sending across the Atlantic. Indiana being an agricultural state does not share the fruits of tariff, if such there be, but must bear the burden of high prices and the impediment to ready sales. That Indiana annually pays a vast amount for protection can not be denied. But the cost can only be approximated, as we can not tell to what extent protection increases the price of commodities, nor how much it depreciates the price of goods on sale. Let us take for a basis of calculation the difference in the cost of living in England and the United States, which is \$30 for each individual, as taken from the report of the Secretary of State. We will call the inhabitants of the state 2,000,000, this will make the annual cost to the state for protection \$60,000,000, while the probabilities are that it is much greater. This can in no way be advantageous to our welfare. An economist has shown that there was a decline in the exportation of American cereals during the year 1884 to the amount of \$47,000,000 in value, due to the exportation of wheat from India for the English markets, India accepting English goods in exchange for her wheat which we refused to do. In the year 1885 India produced 450,000,000 bushels of wheat. The development of wheat culture in India is due to protection in America. This state of affairs has reduced the price of wheat in Chicago, the mart of the world for that cereal, to eighty cents per bushel. If matters thus continue long, with thousands of bushels awaiting market, and store houses full to bursting, and the quantity yearly augmenting, "the farmers will be

beggars in the midst of their own plenty, and paupers by the side of their golden gathered sheaves."

Confined to the limits of home consumption by tariff restrictions, dependent upon domestic competition, and the handicraft of fellow country-men for support our manufacturers sold abroad during 1885 goods to the amount of \$73,000,000 while the sales of England almost reached \$2,000,000,000. Thus the manufactories are confined to narrow limits by this restriction. We hear the wail of over-production when the whole population of the earth demands our goods, over-production when many shiver with cold and thousands cry for bread. It is not over-production that troubles us, so much as the want of access to the things that are produced.

Gen. Hancock declared that "Tariff is a local question" and the utterance of that truth, no doubt, weakened his chances for the presidency. The South demands a duty on cotton and sugar; the New England States a tariff on fabrics; Ohio on wool, and Pennsylvania on iron. Each of these sections demands protection on the very things nature has fitted it best to produce. If Louisiana can produce cotton at 9 cents per pound and Cuba at 8 cents, to which must be added the cost of transportation, Louisiana will sell as much as Cuba; but if it cost Cuba 9 cents, then Louisiana will supply the market. So it is with other sections that demand protection. The Indiana farmer sells his corn at 30 cents per bushel and buys a yard of goods with the money which would cost in Leeds only 15 cents. It is plain that he has made a sacrifice, as protection has not enhanced the price of his corn, and besides he has paid the price of pro-

tection on every tool he used while cultivating and disposing of that corn.

The few wool growers are protected on the various grades of wool from 3 cents to 24 cents per pound, and the millions that consume it, the grower with the rest, pay duties on woollen clothes, etc., 40 cents per pound and 85 per cent. advalorem. On women's and children's dress goods, known as worsted stuffs, valued at 20 cents, 7 cents per yard and 40 per cent. advalorem. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, wholly or partly wool, 40 cents per pound and 85 per cent. advalorem. On Brussels carpets 30 cents per yard and 35 per cent. advalorem. The average Indiana farmer, if we admit the price of his wool is increased 3 cents per pound by protection, does not realize enough from his entire clip of wool to pay the duty on one suit of clothes.

We learn from a prominent merchant of this city, that Bloomington and vicinity consume, annually, sugar to the amount of \$7,000. The average tariff duty is not less than 40 per cent., which will make the cost of protection on sugar alone \$2,800. In the matter of clothing, the annual cost per individual will not fall short of \$20, thus the 3,000 people of Bloomington will consume \$60,000 worth of clothing. The average duty on wearing apparel is 50 per cent., thus the cost of protection on clothing aggregates \$30,000, while there can not be named a half-dozen men in the city that are benefitted by protection. If this is true of this city who can comprehend the vast enormity of the cost of protection to the entire state? Are we so unfortunately situated that we must live at such a cost?

According to the present system of tariff the necessities of life, as a rule, are burdened with exorbitant duties, while the luxuries bear little or no tariff. For example the precious stones of all kinds bear 10 per cent. ad valorem, while sugars bear from 1 $\frac{1}{10}$ cents to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound. The people of Indiana do not make sugar but buy it. How can this benefit us? Indiana has no *one* industry upon which her life depends and which needs protection, and neither has she any thing that is benefitted by it save a few monopolies like De-Pauw's Plate-glass Works, the Oliver Chilled Plow Co., the Studebaker Wagon Works, and the Gaar and Scott Boiler Co., the proprietors of which have grown opulent on the labor of those, who are as poor on Saturday night, after a week's work, as they were on Monday morning.

However valid the grounds on which these "infant industries" were nurtured at first, there is now no economy in feeding the nurslings of mature manhood, while the nation walks on crutches. Indiana does not fear the importation of the products of Illinois prairies or Ohio machine shops, she makes like exportations and becomes flush with enterprise. Then, why not freely exchange our timber, cereals, pork and vegetables for the fabrics of Paris and the products of Java and Borneo? The accumulation of wealth in a few centers causes its possessors to set at naught the principles of justice, and invites mobocracy to run riot through the land. If protection is not the leader in this business, it is one of the abettors. The poor man's loss

becomes the rich man's gain, if the cause is removed nature will soon adjust the inequalities.

Every enterprise is strengthened by honest competition, and articles manufactured are less subject to adulteration. The possibility of our state's glory lies in a ready market for our products, and the commodities we buy must be commensurate with our means. There must be a just compensation for labor, the producer of all our wealth. The harvest must give its strength, and the vine its cluster for transatlantic riches.

The welfare of Indiana demands that the products of forest and meadow find lodgment in the flush markets of the East, but this can not be, so long as we are prohibited from accepting their products in exchange. The safety of the laborer demands that he no longer pay a duty to support monopolies. Society demands an easy access to the earth's bounties. Progress demands that the millions, controlled by tariff, be retained in the general circulation. Justice demands a cessation of smuggling, and salaries of custom house officers. The expenses of government, "economically administered," can be met by limited taxation. Manufacturing interests are guarded by nature's laws which can never be annulled. Inventive genius is encouraged by patent laws, which are amply remunerative. With these natural protections, Indiana approaches the ideal, as she approaches an unbroken range of freedom, and that party has one commendable feature, at least, that advocates a "Tariff for revenue only."

—W. L. Morrison.

THE HEROES OF MODERN EPIC POETRY.

In a little volume entitled "*Memorie and Rime*," Joaquin Miller tells of a conversation at a London dinner party, given by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The conversation, chiefly about poetry and poets, turned, finally, upon epic poetry. "The epic," said Rossetti, "embraces new and unnamed lands; ships on the sea; the fresh and fragrant wilderness, the curling smoke of the camp fires, action, movement, journeys, the inspiring presence of woman; the ennobling sentiment of love, devotion and devotion to the death; faith, hope and charity, and all in the open air. All poems are pictures, and long poems only a succession of pictures, strung together on some sweet story of devotion and love, shining beads on a blessed rosary."

The writers of the modern epics we are to consider, (*Orlando Furioso*, *Jerusalem Delivered*, *The Cid*, *Nibelungen Lied* and *Idylls of the King*,) have, in the main observed these requirements. Especially do we find the last remark, "all poems are pictures," verified in them, for after all the words have faded away, we find a set of pictures of our heroes remaining in minds.

Ariosto, the author of the "*Furioso*," was born in Reggio, in 1447, and died in Ferrara in 1533. Cardinal d'Este became his patron but contemptuously dismissed him after the publication of the "*Orlando*." In later life, he became governor of a province, in which office he displayed great capability, and we fancy we detect the traces of his business-like mind in his poem which is

not so poetical as Tasso's, has not so grand a subject, and is marred by an over profusion of ornament.

Torquato Tasso is a totally different character and wins far more admiration on account of his unhappy life. Banished from Ferrara, because of his passion for Lenora d'Este, he was recalled only to be placed in a mad-house by the treacherous duke. He was afterwards released and crowned at the capitol by an admiring people, but nothing could atone for those long years of torture to the poet's soul. Luckily, the "*Jerusalem Delivered*" was written before the years of imprisonment, and we are spared the revelation of his sufferings. It far surpasses "*Orlando*" in poetic beauty and contains many passages unsurpassed in sublimity.

The "*Cid*" consists of a number of stories and ballads which collected around a historic character—Rodrigo Diaz.

The authorship of the "*Nibelungen Lied*," is also unknown, but it is probably a collection of songs by different persons. It is one of the most delightful poems of the whole collection. It is so intensely natural and childishly simple that we are sure it must have been sung by happy Minnesingers, to whom song was a natural outpouring of the heart, in June, "under the leafy hedges-rows."

Mr. G. H. Lewes says of it, "any poem more naively sensuous, more sincerely worldly it would be difficult to name. The beauty of the knight is chanted by the poet with frank admira-

tion; the charms of the mind are rarely, if ever alluded to. The vigor of physical life, the splendor of dress, the glory of action, are dwelt on with delight; the next world and all the thoughts which connect themselves with it never seemed to trouble the actors—no profession of Christian doctrine is visible; it is as pagan as the *Iliad*."

Tennyson comes next, and the hero of the "*Idylls of the King*" bears yet more plainly than the other poems the impress of its author. The "*Idylls of the King*" give us a pleasure far more exquisite than the other books mentioned. It is an æsthetic pleasure; each line, each word pleases us, for each word is just the one needed and has exactly the right position in the sentence. Then, Tennyson has chosen only the most beautiful and effective stories of Arthur's court, and has very cleverly concealed and omitted the disagreeable portions of those selected.

Our first hero, Orlando, is our most disagreeable one. Ariosto borrowed him from Bojardo's "*Orlando Innamorato*," and continued the story. Orlando is one of the Paladins of Charlemagne, and is in love with a princess of Cathay whom he has brought with him to France. Angelica—for so the princess is called—despises Orlando and his brother, Rinaldo, who also loves her, and during a battle she escapes, goes to a forest, finds Medora, a young Moor, falls in love with him and takes him back to Cathay to make him king. Orlando wanders around a long time in search of her and finally hears the story. He becomes so angry that Heaven takes away his wits for three months as a punishment. When he becomes insane he throws away his matchless sword, Dur-

indana, his not-to-be-surpassed armor, and turns loose his famous horse, *Brigliadoro*. He tears up gigantic trees by the roots, slays every one he meets, and cannot himself be injured, for, like Achilles, he has been dipped into the Styx, or some stream of like qualities and is invulnerable. But matters become serious in Charlemagne's army, and Orlando's help is needed. Rogero, who is really the hero of the poem, is in possession of a winged steed, and volunteers to go to Heaven after Orlando's wits. He goes "up through the turning spheres," reaches Heaven, and is escorted by St. John to a place where he finds Orlando's wits shut up in a vial. He returns to earth, and by the aid of an army, chains the raging Orlando, and holding the vial under his nose, the wits return to their proper places, and, by the aid of Orlando, the Christians are successful in their battle.

There is not one pleasant feature in Orlando's character, unless it is his loyalty. We cannot admire a hero whose glory, after all, consists in wonderful armor, and a sword which can cut through anything, in anyone's hands. We prefer a hero whose strength of will and determination would carry him through even in the weakest armor; and we cannot blame Ariosto, although making Orlando the nominal hero, for giving more prominence to Rogero, who is far more sensible.

Our next hero—that of Tasso's "*Jerusalem Delivered*,"—Godfrey of *Bovillon*, is far more admirable. He is leader of a crusade against Jerusalem. Godfrey holds "the meanest joy of earth renowned,

Treasures and purple, power and glory's meteor crown."

He "his wishes fixed on joys above,
Sick of the world, with mortal pleasures cloy'd
No obstacle can turn his pious steps
From duty's circumscribing walk."

When he speaks, "he fires each soul that
hears,

As when the frigid winter melts to tears,
From Alpine peaks, fed with dissolving snows,
The swift, smooth current sparkingly careers,
So full, so fluent as his fancy glows,
From his persuading lips the sounding period
flows."

Godfrey refuses the overtures of the Soldan and declares war. He has to strive against the plots of all the evil powers, but in time of danger, heavenly assistance is at hand to protect him. But he is finally informed in a vision that he can never conquer until Rinaldo, whom he has sent away on account of a duel fought in camp, has returned. Rinaldo has fallen a victim to the wiles of the enchantress, Armida, and is in her enchanted garden. Godfrey sends for him, the charm is broken, Rinaldo returns and Jerusalem is taken, Godfrey performing feats of daring on the day of the attack. Our admiration increases the farther we read in the poem; he is brave, not foolishly daring like Orlando, but uniting wisdom with bravery. The most striking point in his character is the despising of all earthly glories and the desire for glory in Heaven. He is one of the most beautiful of poetical creations, and we are delighted when

"He reached the temple, there supremely
blest,
Hung up his arms, his bannered spoils display'd,
And at the sacred tomb his vowed devotions
paid."

The Cid is as unlike Godfrey as Godfrey was unlike Orlando. But he was not a poetic fiction, but a living fact, although many of the stories about him

are invented. His name was Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar; he was born at Burgos, in 1030, and died in 1099. He commenced his knightly career very early by killing, in a duel, Count Gomez, who insulted his father. He incurred the king's displeasure by this act, but by marrying the Count's daughter, Ximena, and capturing five Moorish kings, he regained the royal favor. After the king's death he sided with his son Sancho against the other sons, but after Sancho's assassination, he became the vassal of Alfonso. The most of the story consists of wars with the Moors. The king is perpetually being influenced against him by jealous counsellors and banishing him. The Cid immediately wins some great battle, sends a large portion of the booty to the king, who at once restores him to his possessions.

The Cid's transactions with the Moors do not always seem fair to us. In taking Valencia, he promises them many things to quiet them, which he afterwards refuses. But the chronicler relates all this with pride, and we must remember that at this time that any action against a pagan enemy was thought right. But the Cid, with the exception of the divine aid he received is more natural than our other heroes. Orlando is unnatural. Godfrey too pious to be real, Arthur too blameless, Siegfried too bold and daring, but the Cid has all a man's weaknesses, together with his good qualities and we can hardly restrain a laugh at the perfectly natural manner in which, while he slaughters enough Moors to secure himself a place in the heavenly kingdom, he takes good care to lay up enough gold to enjoy life here on earth. How different from Godfrey's is his idea of renown! and how unlike Siegfried,

who fought only for glory and with no thought of reward.

Siegfried, the hero of the "Nibelungen Lied," prepossesses us at the very beginning. The story commences—

"I tell you of a warrior, how fair he was to see,

From shame and from dishonor lived he forever free ;

Forthwith fierce and famous waxed the mighty man,

Ah, what height of worship in this world he won !

"None ventured to defy him, since weapons first he took,

The bed of sloth but seldom the noble knight could brook.

He only sought for battles, his prowess-gifted hand

Won him renown eternal in every foreign land."

And we follow "King Siegmund's glorious son" through all his adventures. He conquered the Nibelungen race and became possessor of their immense treasure. He was wonderfully strong and beautiful, and, like our other heroes, possessed a wonderful sword, "Balmung." He went to King Gunther's country to win the king's sister, Chriemhild for his wife, fought several battles for him, and conquered his most powerful enemies. Brunhild, the king's wife, became angry with him and persuaded Hagan to kill him.

Siegfried is so unlike most heroes that we hardly know how to regard him. He has no high aim as Godfrey, no reasoning power like the Cid, no regard for earthly treasures, all he has is his strength and beauty, but still he makes a deeper impression on us than we at first imagine. His trusting and almost child-like simplicity, his loyalty, attract us.

Arthur is next, and is the one of

all these heroes most pleasing to our taste, for the reason that Tennyson did not represent the Arthur of the legends, but an Arthur with the delicacy and sensibility of the nineteenth century. We can find an Arthur in the legends, but not Tennyson's. So he speaks correctly when he says that he has created an "ideal knight."

King Arthur was the son of the King Uther and proved his claims to the throne of Britain, first, by pulling a sword from out a stone which only the future king of Britain could move. He then conquered his enemies in "twelve glorious battles," and gave the oath to his knights and founded the "Round Table, which was to be "For love of men, And love of noble deeds, the flower of all the world."

Each was to incite the other to noble deeds.

"A glorious company, the flower of men,
To serve as models for the mighty world,
And be the fair beginning of a time."

But after a time, loathsome sin creeps into the goodly company; his queen proves unfaithful to him and he falls in battle against a traitor, Modred, as was carried away by three queens. There is a legend in Britain to this day, that he will yet return to rule over it. The striking point in Arthur's character is his dignity. Orlando had none. Godfrey's position, rather than his dignity, caused him to be respected. The Cid had not the slightest particle of it. Siegfried had no need of it. But Arthur's dignity was such that in the farthest part of the kingdom they spoke of him in hushed tones as if he were present; every one respected him.

"He revered his conscience as his king,
His glory was redressing human wrong,

He spake no slander, no, nor listened to it,
He loved one only and he clave to her."

Whenever he is spoken of, he is called the "blameless king." Some notion of the characters of our heroes may be gathered from the way in which they are spoken of. Godfrey is always "the noble chief;" the Cid, "My Cid; Siegfried, "King Siegmund's glorious son;"

and Arthur "the blameless king," "the guileless king." Through all the tract of years, Arthur could "wear the white flower of a blameless life,
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne
And blackens every blot."

—*Kate Milner, '86.*

THE OPIUM HABIT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

No practice has made such prodigious inroads upon our moral and physical condition as opium.

As a resident of San Francisco, I have been enabled from my boyhood up to study and keenly notice this growing habit. Of our 30,000 celestials who infest my city, 15,000, at least, indulge in the awful practice. There is scarcely a house in Chinatown—from the lowest hovels to those whose oriental magnificence are beyond description—where a "layout" cannot be discovered.

Strange to say, the Chinese women, except those in the lower classes, do not seem to be as much given to the practice as are the men. The "white fiends" who are under its powerful and seductive influence do not belong, by any means, entirely to the low and criminal class. It is difficult to obtain any estimate of the number of smokers in the upper classes because they carry on their practice with great secrecy.

It was my good fortune, on several occasions, to visit some of the joints and

there behold its degrading and degenerating effects. There were those miserable wretches lying upon a bunk, a "layout" by their side, a pipe in the hand, the stupefying smoke issuing in huge volumes from their nostrils, their brains, being made imperturable by the inhalation of the fumes of the life-draining drug, are slowly but surely gliding away from the battlements of integrity, morality, self respect and social standing, down into the cess pools of dishonesty, vice, and self-degradation. It was a most affecting spectacle to witness—men in the zenith of their moral and physical power, the glow of health on their cheeks, precipitating themselves into that commiserative class, who possess no ambition in life but to attain the quiescent state afforded by opium, to be a sloth on society, execrated and despised by their fellow men. A man stands aghast when he sees the terrible proportions the opium trade has now assumed, and a few statistics will substantiate that, for you who are un-

acquainted with this evil.

From 1880 to 1882, the number of pounds of crude and prepared opium was 226,746, valued at over \$2,000,000. About \$1,500,000 was smoking opium, and this does not take into account the thousands of pounds that has been smuggled. The number of pounds imported since 1882, far exceeds that of two preceding years, and is laying the foundation of an evil whose future proportions will be awful to contemplate.

I shall now endeavor to recount, faithfully, the "layout" of the opium smoker.

The pipe is the most important of the "layout" and shall claim our first attention. It is generally made of bamboo, and is about two feet in length and four inches in circumference. The stem is always cut so as to leave a joint of the wood about six or eight inches from the end of the pipe. The smokers prefer orange wood, lemon, or any flavored wood in order that the smoke may have a good flavor. Many of the stems are very beautiful, and some cost considerable money, being studded with diamonds and encircled with heavy bands of gold. At the end of the stem a small hole is usually made in the wood in which are placed small pieces of soft cloth, which are used in fitting on the bowl of the pipe. The bowl of the pipe, which is fitted into a shield, is usually bell-shaped, and made of hard real clay. Its greatest diameter is from three to four inches. It has a small neck by which it is fitted into the stem. To make it fit tightly, pieces of soft cloth are usually wrapped around the neck of the bowl. The upper surface of the bowl is semi-circular and sloping; a small hole about large enough to admit a darn-

ing needle, is in the center of this surface. The rest of the layout is unimportant to describe at length. A long needle, on which the opium is cooked, a tray, a box to contain the stuff, and a few other trinkets, complete the paraphernalia. A layout costs from \$6 to \$100. The pipes, similar to meerschaums, are valued according to the length of time they have been used. About 10 P. M. is the time to visit these places. The joints contain from 10 to 20 smokers.

Upon entering, you are conducted through long, dark, offensive-smelling passages, across endless corridors, meeting, frequently, repugnant sights, while en route. Upon entering the mecca of the opium fiend, we were confronted with a most weird and unnatural scene. The little room was literally clouded with smoke, through whose density could be discerned many reclining forms. The effects of the deadly drug was plainly evident. Many of them were completely satiated. They had fallen into profound slumber and their stertorous breathing indicated that the opium had already injured their respiratory organs.

Examining further, we found a Chinaman with whom opium had worked its terrible woe. Water ran in streams from his eyes, his mouth was distending in continuous gaps, beads of perspiration stood on his brow, his hands were cold and clammy; the dark circles under his eyes, the hollow cheeks, and the singular sallow complexion all point to opium's deadly work. His knees seemed to sink under him, as he staggered to his much frequented bunk, and hungrily seizing his pipe, was soon in that peaceful condition where nothing disturbs the mind.

A man cannot picture by the most vivid imagination, the fearful end that opium accomplishes! Day by day, one can see on the street, everywhere, its followers; it paints upon its victims the haggard face, the expressionless eye, the sunken cheek, the depraved expression, the hanging head, the shuffling gait, the irresolute voice, and the loss of self-esteem, of honor, and of truth. How many men, victims of its seductive power, are blinded with its mollifying influence, giving for it, in return, all

semblance of purity, of honor, of truth, which belongs to every man.

California, permeated with this evil, appeals to her sister states to aid her in preserving the purity and honor of her citizens. The Chinese, who have brought this curse upon our people, should be driven from the land, else, who can tell but that this venomous drug is now destroying men—and it is—who may have attained the highest laudits from their fellow men in maintaining and enhancing the dignity of his nation.

LITERARY.

It is a true doctrine in historical criticism that we should judge men, as moral characters, according to the times in which they live. It is also true that right is always right, and wrong is always wrong. By this last it is meant—or should be meant,—that if an act is right in the sight of God every other act performed under *like conditions*, is right in His sight; and that if an act is wrong in the sight of God every other like act performed under *like conditions* is wrong, also, in His sight.

It must be remembered that *conditions* are all-important in the application of any law—physical, or mental, or moral, or any other law. No act, physical, or moral, will come under any given law unless the conditions are such, in the particular case, as to bring it under the law. To illustrate: 1st, Physical law. One indulges freely at supper when he is in good health. The conditions are such that no physical law is violated, may be. But suppose one's health is not good, and that soon after having taken a large supper he indulges in a second meal. The result of this excessive indulgence may be death. The conditions under which the later supper was eaten made all the difference with respect to the violation of physical law. 2nd, Mental law. Charles III, of France, was riding along, one time, through his Kingdom. He had not yet quite recovered from a severe illness. The day was very warm and the King was very

weary. A half ride, some man, with glaring eyes, sprang from behind a tree and cried out: "Go no further O King! Thou art betrayed!!" The poor King was frightened terribly. A few minutes later a spear fell from the hands of one of the King's attendants, in the rear, upon the helmet of another attendant. This last circumstance, trifling by itself alone, made the King insane. The conditions under which the spear fell upon the helmet were such that some law of the King's mind was so violated that he lost the use of his mind for a long time thereafter. Again the conditions were all-important. 3rd, Moral law. It is usually wrong for one rational man to strike another man with the fist. This is always true. But under certain conditions it may be right for a rational man to strike another man. Supposing my friend John Doe is drowning, and I am trying to save him. But he, in his intense eagerness to escape from the water, clutches me by the throat, and is about to drown us both. In this case I *may* strike my friend Doe, if it seems necessary to make him release his hold of my throat. The conditions in this case make it morally right for me to do what, under many other conceivable conditions would not be right for me to do. To take a second illustration under moral law, suppose a rational man, 30 years of age shoots his neighbor. The act is probably a sin—murder, by unalterable law. But suppose, again,

that a child five years old shoots a man. In the latter case no sin is committed. Why? Because the boy knew no better than to shoot a man, and in his case there was no evil intent. But in the first instance a sin was committed. Why? Because the rational man knew the shooting of his neighbor was wrong, and there was evil intent. In other words certain conditions brought one act under the law of murder, while the conditions under which the other act was performed kept it out of the murder catalogue, completely. The criminal court which would disregard conditions in such cases, and which would condemn the child by the same law by which it would condemn the man, would be monstrous.

But the age of the world in which men live, and the circumstances of their lives contribute much to make up the conditions under which their moral acts are performed. At the time Martin Luther lived, for instance, moral conditions were very different from what they are now. Axiomatic moral truths were as evident to the men of the Reformation as to us. But not so *all* moral truths. We now have clear views of right and wrong in relation to questions, concerning which they knew little or nothing. With reference to those questions, upon which ever increasing light has been falling in the centuries between the Re-

formation and our time, we stand as mature men, while the men of that time are as children. Moral conditions should no more be left out of account in the applications of moral laws, than other conditions in the application of physical or moral laws.

Would it not be unjust, then, to hold men of past time, in the infancy or youth of the race, accountable in all cases, under the same strict laws to which we are rightly held accountable? In other words do we not deal unjustly when we estimate the men of olden time according to present conditions? Is it not true, "that while right is always right, and wrong is always wrong," it is also true that by this it should be understood, merely, that if an act is right in the sight of God, only other like acts performed under *like conditions* are necessarily right in His sight; and, that if an act is wrong in the sight of God, only other like acts performed under *like conditions* are necessarily wrong in His sight.

—John G. Newkirk.

NOTE.—Confusion and obscurity seem to have arisen in some minds, when thinking on this subject, owing to the facts that conditions in cases of violations of physical and mental laws are in no measure affected by *Knowledge* or *Conscience*; while these enter into all matters relating to moral questions. —J. G. N.

Indiana Student,

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DURING THE COLLEGE YEAR

BY THE

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Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors before the twentieth day of the month. Alumni news and local items are especially solicited.

Entered at the Bloomington Post Office as second class matter.

THIS issue of the STUDENT contains the essay of Mr. Willard Morrison, on the tariff question as it applies to Indiana. Mr. Morrison's essay received the prize of twenty dollars, which was offered by the Corner Clothing Store of Bloomington for the best essay on that subject.

The second prize of ten dollars was awarded to Walter G. Hudson.

Four essays were presented all of much merit, and worthy of publication but our limited space compels us to confine ourselves to the essay of Mr. Morrison.

THE movement now on foot among the students to establish our athletic sports on a firmer basis is to be commended. Every student should take a

liberal amount of physical exercise, and anything tending toward popularizing and extending our field sports should be encouraged.

While we recognize the fact that such things may be and often are carried to excess, we can not evade the equally forcible fact that they are almost entirely neglected at the University. We do not, however feel that either extreme must necessarily exist with us, and we trust that the present movement toward more extensive field sports may be pushed to success. A general indifference to athletic sports is not a healthy indication of the youthful vigor and energy which should characterize our young men.

THE reception given the Senior Class by Prof. and Mrs. Woodford on the evening of May 17th, is one of the refreshing oases in our college life. Congratulations among the various members of the class on reaching that point in their course, were quite general.

Many have been the rugged causeways and sinking sloughs passed over since Matriculation. Many wide-spread plains lie between Freshman and Graduation Fee. But all had been passed and the thoughts of that evening were not inveighed in the meshes of cares gone by. Refreshments were served in a gratifying manner such as our host and hostess only know how. The members of the Faculty with their wives were present and among the special guests were Prof. Anderson, of Knox College, General Hunter and lady and Mrs. E. P. Cole. But "Joy's colors are fleeting," and only too soon the hour of ten was struck when the company separated and memory is left alone to paint the

picture of "joy gone by." Class '86 leaves best wishes with Mr. and Mrs. Woodford.

AS THE July number of the STUDENT will, as here to-fore, be a Commencement number and as such, will contain only a record of Commencement week at I. U., we are relieved from our editorial work with this issue. During our editorial enrobement we have aimed to make the paper the embodiment of the best literature, the repository of the best thought, a collection of the best and most pithy college news and a standing advertisement for the University and its best interests. The flights of our editorial darts have been directed without malice. Our sole guide in writing has been a firm conviction of the *need* of some comment from us. Many things may remain unsaid as many things should and what we have said and attempted to crystallize were merely the bubblings-up which separated from a mass of uncertainties and became tangible.

We plead "guilty" to the charge of the "conventional tardiness" which invested some of the issues, and ever will invest until the remuneration for conducting the paper be more than *honor*. Tardiness has not always been the fault of the editors—*far from it*. If an "objector" to the past management imagines he has ground to stand on and display an exalted haughtiness over our shortcomings, in the words of Pinkney we ask him to remember that there's "not one cent for tribute" in any substantial or complimentary form, but added to the receipt of this nothingness are all our tablets and other necessary material, *gratis*. If after this knowledge a. o. is bold enough to "cast the first stone," we'll

succumb, and promise not to waste a single pellet more.

A SHORT review of the progress of the University during the past year reveals an exceedingly gratifying state of its affairs.

The new buildings, which have been occupied during the time have proven perfect in every respect, and new apparatus has given a strong and healthy impetus to all kinds of scientific work.

Our chemical laboratory, is second to none in the west, and its popularity speaks well for the efficiency of its instructors.

The library has been increased by careful discrimination, to near seven thousand valuable volumes, besides all the first class periodicals of the day.

The departments of economics, the ancient and modern languages, mathematics, chemistry, physics and geology have each been provided with additional instructors.

The system of electives, which have proven so successful in eastern colleges, has been expanded and perfected and the number of courses of study has been largely increased and much improved. It is safe to say that the old, mechanical plan of college management and studies has passed away, and with it the popular prejudices against college education which have so long existed.

Under the elective system the student is able, while acquiring a sound general education, to secure also an extensive special knowledge of any subject which he may choose. Thus at the close of his course in college he goes out into life ready to begin making a living and feeling that he has secured something tangible and substantial as a return for his

long years of study and heavy expense.

The results of the above mentioned efforts of the faculty and trustees to build up the University show their wisdom and executive ability, for the number of students in attendance during the year just closed is much larger than in any other year in the whole history of the institution.

We feel as we write these lines that the University of Indiana is on the highway to that generous and substantial recognition which the highest institution of learning in the State deserves:

Educational.

The work of preparation for the Seventh Biennial Festival, which opens in the great Music Hall in Cincinnati on the 18th of May and closes on Wagner's birthday—May 22, is about complete.

Hon. George Bancroft presided at a meeting in Washington, of the American Historical Association. Resolutions were passed regarding the celebration of the near approaching four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

America will solve the labor problem as it has solved a number of others, but it will take time. Time and freedom may be trusted to work out every social or political perplexity which, to an inflated imagination, is full of promise of ruin and disaster.—*Louisville Journal*.

The Hon. E. B. Washburn, of Chicago, has accepted the Presidency of the American Exhibition to be held in London commencing May 2, 1887, and to continue two months. The Presidency was tendered Mr. Washburn by the Executive Council. The object of the Ex-

hibition is to make in London a thorough and complete exposition of the arts, inventions, manufactures, products and resources of the United States, to the end that the American export trade may be stimulated and increased.

Local Notes.

—Don't fail to take in Class Day.

—Pay up your bills, boys, before you leave town.

—June bugs and serenaders in great abundance.

—Commencement week is crowded with sports.

—Dr. Jordan and Bernardo know how to entertain.

—Seniors are now singing in the sugared subsequently.

—Freshman: "The German *we* know has been *Patton-ded*."

—The Faculty seem alarmed that college mashers are so few this year. Don't fret, Juniors will all be back next year.

—Prof. Patton at the beginning of the present term offered two prizes for the two best grades made in Freshman German—the first prize being \$3 and the second \$2. E. B. Stewart a Junior was awarded the first on a general average of 99, and W. A. Mussette, a Freshman received the second on an average of 98.

The Spring exhibitions of both Athenian and Philo literary societies were exceptionally noteworthy. The speakers were all Freshmen and accredited themselves nobly. The music for Athenian was furnished by the Bloomington orchestra, and for Philo, by the Misses West, Lemond, Orchard, Manley and

Mr. Warthin. Owing to the large grist of entertainments during these weeks, the audiences were small. Below we give the program of each.

VIRTUS HUMANITAS ET LITERATURA.

ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION

—OF—

ATHENIAN SOCIETY,
INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

College Chapel, May 14th, 1886.

PROGRAMME.

Music.

Invocation Rev. Geo. Peak
Music.

"Is It Reform?"
. Willis Robertson, Ewing, Ind

"Cremation,"
. W. S. Ellis, Alexandria, Ind
Music.

"False Partisanship,"
. Albert L. Beck, Sellersburg, Ind

"Monuments,"
. Edwin G. Rozelle, Anderson, Ind
Music.

"Does History Repeat Itself?"
. Chas. Ireland, Brownstown, Ind

"The Ballot"
. Walter D. Elrod, Coatesville, Ind
Music.

President . . W. J. McCormick.

PHILOMATHEON.

SPRING EXHIBITION.

College Chapel, Friday Eve., May 21.

PROGRAM.

March.

Invocation Rev. H. V. Givler

Piano Duette, "Fra Dianvola,"
. Misses West and Lemonds

"Progress,"
. G. Knopp, Anderson, Ind

"Postal Savings Banks,"

. C. H. Drybread, Nineveh, Ind

Vocal Duett, "Were I a Flower,"

. Misses Manley and Orchard

"The Seditious Citizen,"

. U. J. Griffith, Vevay, Ind

"Facts,"

. W. Golden, New Harmony, Ind

Piano Solo, "Polish Dance,"

. A. S. Warthin

"National Pessimism,"

. D. W. Crockett, Sollsberry, Ind

"Has Labor Made a Mistake?"

. W. A. Mussett, Grayville, Ill

. J. C. Wells, Pres. Philo.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY,

Bloomington, Ind.,

May 22nd, 1886, }

To Superintendents of Schools and School Boards:

The faculty of Indiana University are giving special attention to the training of graduates of the University, for principalships in High Schools and for other advanced positions. The following members of the present Senior class expect to make teaching, in some degree, a profession. The extent of the experience of each is hereby briefly indicated, as well as the line of work in which he is specially interested. Any letters of inquiry in regard to these or other students or graduates of the University will be promptly answered by the President or by other members of the faculty.

DAVID S. JORDAN, *President.*

LIST OF TEACHERS IN THE GRADUATING CLASS.

Elizabeth G. Hughes, graduated in 1877; has taught eight and a half years; for a time principal of High School at Bedford. Is now taking post-graduate work in Science. Author of papers on fishes, published by the Smithsonian Institution. High School work is desired, or special work in science. Holds State license.

Wallace B. Campbell.—Three years experience in public schools. Special work, chiefly in science.

May Dillon.—No experience.

Carl Eigenman.—No experience as teacher. Has special training in Science. Author of numerous papers embodying original research. Has studied German, French, Latin, Greek, Danish, Italian and Spanish. Wants position as teacher of sciences or German.

Barton W. Evermann.—Ten years experience in schools of various grades. Two years superintendent of Carroll County, now Museum Assistant in University. Member of American Ornithologist's Union. Superintendent (for Indiana and Michigan,) of observers of bird migrations; one of the best known ornithologists in the west. Author of numerous papers on birds and fishes. Holds state license as teacher. Position as science teacher in College or Normal School wanted. Wide experience as collector and taxidermist.

Morton W. Fordice.—Special student in science, and author of several papers. No experience as teacher.

Alvin W. Heiney.—Eighteen months experience. General High School work desired.

Wilson J. McCormick.—Three years experience; one year principal of Wolcottville High School. Languages and historical subjects preferred. Now editor of the *Indiana Student*.

Jerome McNeill.—Seven years experience. Two years Superintendent of Schools at Dublin. Three years Principal of High School at New Paris, Ohio; one year at Williamsburg, Ohio. Special student in science. Author of papers in Entomology. Science work in College or large High School preferred.

Kate Milner.—No experience. Has given much attention to German, French, and Italian. Special work in Modern Languages and English Literature preferred.

Charles N. Peak.—Fifty-four months experience. Principal of Aurora High School; New Marion Graded Schools, and assistant in Moore's Hill College. Special work in English, History, Philosophy and Latin. Holds

state license. Superintendency or large High School desired.

Charles E. Sims.—Two years experience. English and Mathematics preferred.

Frank T. Singleton.—No experience. History and Mathematics preferred.

Alice A. Springer.—Ten months experience. General High School work desired.

Viola C. Stuckey.—One year experience. Has given much attention to Mathematics, including Calculus and Quaternions. Position as teacher of Mathematics preferred, but will undertake general High School Work.

Temple West.—No experience. Primary work preferred.

Joseph W. Wiley.—Six months experience. History and Mathematics preferred

Besides the above named graduates, several members of the lower classes are compelled to stay out for a year or two to teach. Some of these can be highly recommended as teachers in graded schools.

Personal.

—Edgar Taylor, '87, was visited by his parents recently.

—Varner, who entered Freshman with '88, is again in college.

—Frank Batterton, of Greensburg, was in town a short time recently.

—Miss Mabel Banta, '85, is visiting this city at present, and of course her *Alma Mater*.

—Masters Claude and George Thornton of Bedford, nephews of ye assoc. ed. visited the University last week.

—Edwards spent the greater part of his Senior vacation taking views on the Ohio with his amateur photographic camera.

—Hon. Will Cumbback, while here, paid a pleasant little visit to the hall of Beta Theta Pi, of which frat. he is a member.

—Prof. Bryan was absent on May 14, leaving his class in English Literature in charge of "Sig" Ellis, who fulfilled his duty "nobly."

—Miss Lou Braxton attended the commencement exercises of the Bedford High School, May 21st. Her visit was short but no doubt sweet.

—David Curry, of Greensburg High School, accompanied by his wife, (formerly Miss Jennie Foster), both of '83, were among the visitors at chapel, recently.

—Miss Grace Woodburn '85, having completed a successful school year at New Harmony, has returned to her home at Bloomington for the summer vacation.

—Professor Garner to Soph. Class at the close of its last recitation—"Well this, I suppose ends *Die Lieder*." Young lady on front seat: "Did you say *Lieder* or *Leider* professor?"

—Dr. Gardiner's class in *Phonographical Science* held its commencement under the most favorable auspices—the degree of Ph. D. P. D. T. being conferred on each member.

—*Walters* is ahead undoubtedly. Later developments have established the fact conclusively. What else would be a logical conclusion when the youth and the learned Doc are seen exchanging hats?

Fraternity Notes.

—A chapter of Sigma Chi has been established at Albion College, Michigan.

—Kappa Kappa Gamma entertained their gentlemen friends at the residence

of Miss Grace Wick's June 1st. The hospitality of the Kappa's is unequaled.

—Sigma Chi has established a chapter at Tulane University New Orleans. The institution has an endowment of several millions and is one of the leading educational institutions of the South.

—The Indiana Alpha chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity is the oldest chapter in the fraternity and the oldest in Indiana University. The original records are lost but tradition has it that John McMillan Wilson, one of the original founders, came as a sort of a missionary to Bloomington and initiated in the Miami chapter Robert Y. and Samuel S. Elliott, brothers and members of the Senior Class, who afterwards procured a charter from the parent chapter and kindled the fires of the fraternity on this altar, October 11, 1849. R. Y. Elliott, the only surviving member of the class of '50, now holds an important State office in Kansas.

During the early years of the chapter's existence, its affairs moved along smoothly, and the greatest harmony prevailed. At the opening of the Rebellion, it suffered greatly by the enlistment of most of its members, as did other fraternities at that time. But unlike a great many other chapters, Indiana Alpha one of only five in the fraternity that survived the war and prospered continually afterwards. In the early 70's was her crisis. Dissensions arose among the members and several resigned or were expelled. For more than a year Indiana Alpha was one man A. W. Fullerton; but it may be said to his credit and also to the credit of the chapter that even in this line of trouble,

honesty in the selection of members was ever practiced. "Lifting,"—which is a synonym of "stealing,"—has never been the means of increasing the numbers of Indiana Alpha.

Indiana Alpha has always been a prominent and influential chapter in the fraternity. She furnished the President of the first National convention—Hon. John W. Foster,—the secretary of which was Senator Ben Harrison. She was Grand Chapter from 1858 to 1860. After the Grand Chapters were abolished and Grand Councils inaugurated, George Banta, Ind. Alpha, '76, was elected its first President. When the system of Provinces was established, P. H. Clugston, Ind. Alpha, was appointed President of the Province consisting of the chapters of Indiana and Michigan. Her members have also filled prominent positions in the State organization.

Indiana Alpha has contributed more literature to the fraternity than any other chapter. George Banta, '76 and A. Y.

Foster, '78, have edited two catalogues; A. Y. Foster, '78, and F. E. Hunter, '80, are the editors of the fraternities song books. Much other literature work, but of a minor character has also been done by her members.

Two hundred and thirteen members have been initiated since the organization of the chapter, thirty-four of whom have died, resigned or been expelled.

Indiana Alpha has sent out a host of prominent men, among whom may be noted Gen. Theo. Reed, who, in defense of the Union, fell in battle at the head of his brigade; John W. Foster, ex-minister to Mexico, Russia, and Spain; Hon. George A. Bicknell, M. C.; David McDonald, L. L. D.; Rev. R. W. Milligan, D. D., President Bacon College, Ky.; Hon. S. F. Perkins, ex-Judge Supreme Court; Daniel Reed, L. L. D., President Missouri University; Hon. R. R. Hitt, M. C., Hon. T. H. Nelson, ex-minister to Mexico; and Hon. A. C. Mellette, Gov.-elect of Dakota.

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

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